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EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 12/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Art Unit: 2673

1. **Status:** Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on November 08, 2005 under amendments which have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1-15,17, are pending in this action. Claims 16,18 is cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 13-15,17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burnett et al. (5,870,080).

Regarding Claims 13, 14, Burnett et al. teaches, an user interface for transferring data between a host computer and another device via an infrared link comprising: an infrared bridge integrated into a pointing device said infrared bridge being communicable with said host computer (Col.4, Line 26 to Col.5, Line 5, Col. 5, Lines 38-60).

However Burnett et al. does not teach specifically a GUI running on host computer, GUI executes at least one function of a plurality of possible functions relating to data that is transferred via IR link in response to the initiation of a data transfer over IR link and a position of a cursor controlled by the pointing device when the data transfer is initiated.

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Since other peripheral like key board, mouse, monitor, printer and the GUI is inheritant to a computer and all of this peripheral can be equipped with IR bridge communication, thus it is obvious to one in ordinary in the skill of art at the time of invention was made to incorporate a GUI running on host computer, GUI executes at least one function of a plurality of possible functions relating to data that is transferred between said device and said host computer via IR bridge and a position of a cursor controlled by the pointing device when the data transfer is initiated. Thus without moving position of the mouse, requested bit map down loaded using other peripheral like key board.

Regarding Claim 15, Burnett et al. teaches, computer includes memory (100 of Figure1, Col. 4, Lines 27,28)

However Burnett et al. does not teach specifically a function is to store data in a file and the pointing device pointing at as a command is processed by host computer.

Since clip board is inheritant to a computer, thus it is obvious to one in ordinary in the skill of art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the clip board to store data in a file; the pointing device pointing at as a command is processed by host computer. Thus stored file on the clip board is carried over to several other applications and a position of a cursor controlled by the pointing device when the data transfer is initiated. Thus without moving position of the mouse, requested bit map down loaded using other peripheral like key board.

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Regarding Claim 17, Burnett et al. also does teach the host computer process the file request command, pointing device is positioned over to peripheral having IR transceiver, and the data file transfers via standard IR communication (Col. 4, Lines 35-42).

4. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burnett et al. (5,870,080) as applied to claim 1-6, 13-15, 17 above, and further in view of Mantha (6,137,487).

Regarding Claim 1, Burnett et al. teaches, a computer (100 of figure 1, Col. 4, Line 26,27) operable method, comprising: Initiating communication between an IR equipped (140 of Figure 1, Col. 4, Line 40,41) and a computer pointing device (120 of figure 1, Col. 4, Line 27) with an IR bridge (or transceiver) (124 of figure 1, Col. 4, Lines 33,34); wherein data is transferable between said computer pointing device and a computer (Col. 4, Line 26 to Col. 5, Line 5) determining what position and command state of the pointing device and processing data according to what command or file pointing device is positioned over and processing data communicated (Col. 6, Lines 34-39) via the IR bridge (140 of Figure 1, Col. 4, Lines 40,41) according to what said graphical object represents. Burnett et al. also teaches, EM pulses are infrared (IR) light and the sensor /emitter positioned on the outside of the device housing to collect and broadcast the IR pulses. Further a transceiver manufactured for IR sensor is to the IR standard proposed by Infrared Data Association ("IRDA") allowing more than one IRDA compatible peripheral to be controlled by the same transceiver in the pointing device attached to a computer (Col.2, Lines 62-67 to Col.3, Lines 1-3, Col. 5, Lines 2-6). Burnett et al. shows

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Figure 1 illustrates the invention using a printer, the use of other similarly equipped peripheral devices will be apparent to those skilled in the art. (Col. 4, Lines 63-67)

However, Burnett et al. fails to recite or disclose specifically processing data according to what graphical object represents.

However, Mantha teaches processing data according to what graphical object represents (Col. 6, Lines 12-19).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Mantha in teaching of Burnett et al. to able to determine pointing device position over graphical object representation and improve not only data processing also graphical user interface.

Regarding Claim 2, Burnett et al. teaches, a graphical object (Bit map of a command) comprises an Icon (command) and processing comprises taking an action represented by said Icon (Col. 6, Lines 34-39).

Regarding Claim 3, Burnett et al. teaches a computer is equipped with monitor, key board, mouse, memory and processor (Col. 4, Lines 26-28) and a graphical object comprises a screen area and processing comprises transferring between IR equipped device and said computer, where in transferring causes at least one change in said screen area (Col. 6, Lines 34-40, Col. 5, lines 38-60, when computer receives any status of malfunctioning of printer device with IR bridge transceiver it always displayed on screen for user to act on).

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Regarding Claim 4, Burnett et al. teaches, a graphical object represents a file and processing comprises transferring the file between IR equipped device and a host computer (Col.7, Lines 9-31).

Regarding Claim 5, Burnett et al. teaches, the initiating of communication does not involve a user interfacing with computer pointing device (Col. 6, Line 59-67).

Regarding Claim 6, Burnett et al. teaches, the IR communication between host computer and peripheral (Col. 2, Lines 49-61).

However Burnett et al. does not teach specifically the user action required to initiate the communication.

Since the IR equipped device has to be electrically ready to communicate, information retrieval, and supply needed to operate peripheral, require user action is inheritant to a peripheral, thus it is obvious to one in ordinary in the skill of art at the time of invention was made that to incorporate user action required when initiation of IR communication between host computer and peripheral. Thus failure of communication does not occur.

Regarding Claim 7, Burnett et al. teaches a program storage medium readable by a computer (100 in Figure 1, Col. 4, Lines 26,27) tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the computer to perform method steps for transferring data from an IR equipped device to said computer via a computer pointing device (120 of Figure 1, Col. 4, Lines 26-42, Col. 6, Lines 55-59, the printer having transceiver (Col. 4, Lines 40,41)) with an integrated IR

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bridge (Col. 4, Line 26 to Col. 5, Line 5) said method comprising: initiating communication between said IR equipped device (Col. 4, Line 26 to Col. 5, Line 5) and said computer by way of said computer pointing device with an IR bridge determining what graphical object of a graphical user interface a cursor is positioned over (Col. 6, Lines 25-35, Col. 4, Line 26 to Col. 5, Line 5); and processing data according to what graphical object represents (Col. 6, Lines 25-39).

However, Burnett et al. fails to recite or disclose specifically processing data according to what graphical object represents.

However, Mantha teaches processing data according to what graphical object represents (Col. 6, Lines 12-19).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate teaching of Mantha in teaching of Burnett et al. to able to determine pointing device position over graphical object representation and improve not only data processing also graphical user interface.

Regarding Claim 8, Burnett et al. teaches, that a graphical object comprises an icon and processing comprises taking an action represented by the Icon (Col. 6, Lines 34-39).

Regarding Claim 9, Burnett et al. teaches, a graphical object comprises a screen area and processing comprises transferring between said IR equipped device and said screen area (Col. 6, Lines 34-40).

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Regarding Claim 10, Burnett et al. teaches, that a graphical object represents a file and processing comprises transferring the file between IR equipped device and a said computer (Col.7, Lines 9-31).

Regarding Claim 11, Burnett et al. teaches, the initiating of communication does not involve a user interfacing with computer pointing device (Col. 6, Line 59-67).

Regarding Claim 12, Burnett et al. teaches, the initiating of communication comprises a user action and not on said computer pointing device (Col. 4 Lines 46-52).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. Applicant's arguments filed on November 08, 2005 regarding claim 13 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues, cited references fails to teach data is transferred between said device and said host computer via said infrared bridge.

Examiner disagrees as Burnett et al. does teach transferring data between a host computer and another device via an infrared link comprising: an infrared bridge integrated into a pointing device said infrared bridge being communicable with said host computer (Col.4, Line 26 to Col.5, Line 5, Col. 5, Lines 38-60).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Francis (5,977,952) Method and system for an ambidextrous mouse.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M. Dharia whose telephone number is 571-272-7668.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

9. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:


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Washington, D.C. 20231

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December 24, 2005



VIJAY SHANKAR
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